

TROY HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1873.

THEO. D. FISHER, } Editors.
JOS. A. MUDD, }

Washington Tyranny.

Some time since the New York *Sun*, a journal that has the independence to denounce and publish rascality wherever it obtains knowledge thereof, no matter whom it may effect, took occasion to expose the conduct of Alexander Shepherd, vice-president of the board of public improvements of the District of Columbia. Waxing indignant at this act of effrontery against the high dignitaries of that delectable and self-virtuous little territory, that gentleman instituted a suit for slander against C. A. Dana, editor of the *Sun*, in the police court of Washington City, and proceeded before United States Commissioner Davenport to compel the appearance of Mr. Dana before that court. Considering that Mr. Dana is a citizen of New York, such procedure is a piece of tyranny for which there is no lawful excuse, and to which he will hardly submit. Why they should demand his presence before that petty and irresponsible tribunal, when the courts of New York are the only proper ones before which to institute the suit, and when there is no national law bearing upon cases of this nature, we are unable to see; and the attempt to abduct him to Washington, where the feeling is largely against him, because of the sympathy of the officials with any fraud connected with that city, is a piece of flagrant outlawry worthy only of the corrupt city that is attempting it—the unworthy capital of a powerful nation.

The Empire State will certainly permit no such indignity to one of its citizens and the freedom of its press, for, as the *Age* pertinently remarks, "there is quite strength enough in the courts of New York to protect its citizens from abduction." Mr. Dana recognizing this fact, as well as the illegality of the whole transaction, and knowing his rights, has very properly refused to appear before the tribunal selected by his persecutor Shepherd—the police court of the District of Columbia, where cases are tried without jury, and it may be without law. Mr. Dana may appeal from the police to the "supreme" court of the District, which would be about as likely to render him justice as the former; but what jurisdiction has it over the case that the police court has not?

Washington City is certainly growing in importance and the extent of its jurisdiction if it has the power to kidnap the citizens of any one of the states and bring them before its police courts, when the proper place for such trials is the state where the offenses are charged to have been committed. If Shepherd were conscious of his innocence of the charges made against him by the *Sun*, he would not attempt nor desire to proceed in such a doubtful manner, and if innocent, which is questionable, considering the infected air in which he moves, the courts of New York would be more likely to give him his dues, than the excuse for a court at Washington would be to give Dana justice.

Our friend Welch of the Clarksville *Sentinel*, to recuperate his wasted vitality, took a visit to St. Paul, Minnesota. He was accompanied by Mrs. Welch and a small party of friends. Arrived at the destination, they made a flying visit to St. Anthony's falls, Minneapolis, the falls of Minnehaha and other places noted for beautiful natural scenery. Four hours thus spent in sight-seeing, the party returned to the boat in time for the return voyage, which, together with the upward one, was an occasion of much pleasure and enjoyment to the tourists. We are pleased to learn that the health of our brother quill has been benefited.

The *Fulton Mail*, one of the best county papers in the state, suspended a short time since. It was edited with more than usual ability, and every effort was made by the stockholders to sustain it; but the necessary support did not come. It takes a constant supply of money as well as the most unremitting labor, to maintain a newspaper.

E. J. Ellis has started another paper; this time at Pineville, McDonald county.

Our Need of Manufactures.

Some weeks ago we advanced the opinion that the want of manufactures in the west was the greatest drawback to our prosperity. Colman's *Rural World* the leading farmers' journal of the Mississippi Valley, in a late issue, makes the same assertion, and urges upon the farming community of this state, through the organized effort of the granges and clubs, through individual enterprise, to supply without delay this need. This suggestion, it seems to us, is well-timed. The harvests of last year were enormous. Immense amounts of the products of the farm are yet unsold, and stored, awaiting a rise in the eastern markets, or a diminution of the exorbitant freight tariffs, or both, before it can be profitably shipped. This fact was observed by the writer of this article in traveling recently through the central and northern portions of Illinois. Fertile, and as well cultivated as is the soil in those counties, the quantity of corn stored in elevators, bins and pens at railroad stations is astonishing. We have somewhere seen the statistics of the value of farm produce thus lying as dead capital. It is well up into the hundreds of millions of dollars. To the farmer at home who has noticed that although the crop yield is abundant, there is no real prosperity among his class, and who wonders at the cause, these figures would be choice food for thought. Another abundant harvest is coming on this year and the remedy not yet applied. This will still further increase the surplus and depress the markets.

A little reflection will convince the reflecting farmer that production is overdone, and that the supply is greater than the home demand. With the present ruinous rates of freight transportation, we are practically almost shut out from eastern and foreign markets. We must mainly look to home markets, and these are glutted. Now what is the remedy? Evidently one of two things: transportation at less than one-third of the present rates, or the building up of a home market, the demand of which will equal the supply. The subject of cheap transportation is just now engaging much attention. In Illinois legislative enactments have been brought to bear; in New York capitalists have met and resolved on paper to build more freight lines; in the South commercial conventions and boards of trade are impressed with conviction that the desideratum can only be obtained by canal communication of the Mississippi with the sea. At the best, years will pass before anything tangible will result from any of these efforts. Besides, the relief obtained from this source will be uncertain, and as is truly said by a high authority upon this subject, "the insane project of producing for a remote and uncertain market, has done more to place us where we now are, than all other causes combined." Moreover, we consider this remedy—cheap transportation—as almost, if not entirely, beyond the reach of any effort of the farming community.

Cheap transportation would be extremely desirable, but it is not, strictly speaking, a necessity. The other remedy—a home market—is a positive necessity. The West has the power, especially through the agency of its agricultural element, to create this. We must have a large population that is non-producing; laborers, skilled and unskilled, to consume our surplus. To secure this class of population, manufactures must be established. Here is the grand work of the patrons of husbandry and of those in sympathy with them. This is the fulcrum upon which to rest the lever of their combined intelligence and their united suffrages, to remove from us the burdens of unequal and unjust government. It is idle to expect capital from abroad to come of itself and take advantage of the opportunities we have to offer. The West must build up its own institutions, and the strength of the West is its farming element. Four-fifths of its population are engaged in agriculture. It is perhaps safe to say that three-fourths of our wealth is owned and controlled by agriculturists. These estimates being true, the duty of the farmers is plain. Instead of wasting their time in denouncing, by formal resolutions, the unjust discrimination of the government, the evils of protective tariffs, the aggressions of monied monopolies, and the

thousand and one evils, grievous enough in all truth, which we must bear, in order that a favored section of the country may prosper, let them put their united energies to the work that will surely and speedily bring relief.

A pure, just and economic administration of the government is a consummation devoutly to be wished for, but of much higher moment is the real prosperity of the country. Notwithstanding the almost unbearable political despotism existing in the states of the South, many of them enjoy a prosperity and an independence never before experienced. This is because their manufactures utilize the entire products of their soil, thus rendering them independent of New England markets. Cheap transportation is with them but a secondary consideration, because they have within their own boundaries nearly everything to meet the requirements of business. The farmers of this state can place her in the same independent position, is not the end worthy the effort?

AUBURN, July 12, 1873.

Dear Herald: I have been designing this infliction upon you for several weeks past, but have as often been thwarted by some one of the thousand little things which are given to upsetting the well laid schemes of "mice and men" in this little egg-shell of a world.

The weather is unusually cool for July, no perfume-laden breeze, and self-conscious nature invites you no longer to partake of the peaceful shades of her woods, the quiet solitude of her valleys, or the laughing music of her lucid streams, but instead fire is brought into requisition, and blankets are a very comfortable adjunct at night, which makes sleeping a luxury.

Great consternation prevails here and in this vicinity in regard to the epidemic which pervades our land; you have my commiseration for your sorrow-stricken town. How appalling and heart-rending that so many of your best citizens have fallen victims to this fearful and terrible malady! There have been three cases in the vicinity of Auburn this week, but with prompt medical attention the disease was arrested.

Farmers are almost through harvesting; the yield of wheat is very fine. Oats have been considerably injured from the late wind storms. Mrs. E. B. Hull is dangerously ill at this time, with dysentery although by the latest news she was better. Auburn is about defunct, so I have given you the news of the place to the full extent. More anon. OPHELIA.

Shad have been successfully transported from the Atlantic coast to California for propagation in the Sacramento river. On the 2nd inst., Mr. Stone, the United States fish commissioner deposited fifty thousand young shad in the head waters of this river at Tehama. Ten cars were required for the transportation. Tin cans of about fifteen gallons capacity contained the young fish. The water was kept uniform in temperature, a thermometer being used for that purpose. In passing through the mountains hot irons had to be used and after reaching Sacramento, ice in considerable quantities.

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